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DR. CHEEVER UPON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Rev. Dr. Cheever, of this city, preached in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, on Sunday, the 8th instant. He was listened to by a very large congregation, including many members of Congress.

The Washington Evening Express reports the discourse at length. We extract the following in relation to national affairs:

After reviewing at some length the history and character of Jonah and the power of his preaching, Dr. Cheever said the whole history showed the impossibility of escaping from duty and from God, and the folly of delaying, till it becomes compulsion from the Almighty, whatever measure is demanded by justice and righteousness. Jonah had been brought through a living death to teach him that he must obey the behests of the Almighty and do his duty. Duty is a hard master if the soul be unwilling, but the inspirator of duty in heart and will, thorough, fervent, and decisive, makes angels for the time both of men and nations.

We want such decision now in this country, for we are tempted to a moral and financial repudiation of duty on pretense of expediency. Sound minds, a great philosopher and poet has said, find their expediency in principles; unsound, their principles in expediency.

On the proportion of these minds to each other the issue depends. From calculations of partial expediency in opposition to general principles, whether those calculations be governed by fear or presumption, nothing but mischief is to be looked for. Man's proper support should be in standing by a great principle, assured that expediency will come out of fidelity to principle, while principles of action are not to be found in calculations of expediency. The perfection of an offering of obedience and justice is the right thing in the right place; because it is right, and God requires it. Out of time is almost as bad as out of joint, and may be worse. The performance of a great duty in its season may create agitation, but the shirking of it makes greater. This was evident from the history of Jonah, for God used the monsters of the deep as agents to compel him to the performance of his duty.

Our country has been passing through a tempest of the divine discipline because we neglected justice and would not execute it at God's command. We needed the tempest and the ministry of wrath to quicken us, and we have found that where principles and duty are clear it is not wise to wait for the ultimate necessity. We trust that by God's great mercy our country shall be carried safely through, and established in the strength of public justice on eternal principle. The world has seen how God has abolished slavery from us when we would not do it for ourselves, and preserved us from the destruction of a civil war by which He destroyed slavery. But God will also have us work out our own salvation with fear and trembling, because it is He that worketh in us.

And if we thus determine to work out our own salvation the world shall now see how we can be carried through the next great impending tragedy; and, as a nation, we can vindicate the majesty of the law in its power upon the highest as well as the lowest, without respect to persons, so that a measure of justice, impossible in other governments without a revolution, shall only strengthen ours as being in the highest, most august, and magnificent orbit of law. And if, as a nation, having been brought purified out of these crucibles of national trial, we also resist attempted repudiation, and by the grace of God preserve our public integrity and pay our public debts unfalteringly, then how immeasurably will all the foundations of our Republic be strengthened.

There is needed the example to the world of such a stern and honest national conscience. It is needed among ourselves for the security of private and commercial integrity; for what a blow would be given to that. Any man may see, if as a nation we evade the fulfillment of contracts made to save us from impending ruin, taking the ground that as a whole people in our recovered prosperity we have the right, because the power, to repudiate the promises made in our adversity to those who to save us were made God's free-men, and those who having been in God's providence invested with riches for such a crisis, became the pecuniary bondmen of the government.

A fraudulent legislation toward both these classes is proposed because of a political reaction among the people, the clamor of which, the reverberation of a few partisan voices or presses may at any time produce. It is that we are threatened again with the sacrifice of the rights of God's adopted and our admitted citizens, which we had promised God to pay, but now hesitate for color on the pretense that the people will not bear it. The injustice goes deep, the immorality itself is reactive and retributive. If ye have not been faithful in that which is your own? If we violate our promises to the poor, because of a reaction against their color, we shall also to the rich because of a reaction against their bonds.

No class is safe from the vagaries of legislation by popular prejudice, or which prescribes unrighteous decrees to take away the rights from the poor among God's people. Now mark at least the financial integrity of Jonah. When he fled from the presence of the Lord he paid the fare of the ship beforehand. This is more than most fugitives from duty do. And when the consequences of his flight from God and duty were upon him he desired to bear them all himself, and spare the innocent. He made vows to God, and after his deliverance he remembered these vows and fulfilled them. Let it be seen that a nation as well as a prophet can fulfill in the words it made in affliction.

Dr. Cheever then proceeded to notice at length the effect of Jonah's preaching upon Nineveh, and to expound his text as it related to the religion of Christ, arguing the necessity of a faithful and exact performance of duty in every sphere of life, regardless of every question of expediency. In this connection the preacher made another application to national affairs, in describing the nature of the Redeemer's coming kingdom on earth, as a particular providential government of nations as well as individuals. One grand characteristic of it is prophetic in its breaking in upon the Union, with the whole of the

its delivery and protecting the children of the needy. He is thus coming to judge the world in righteousness, and the nation that will not obey him shall perish. He has begun his work of emancipating and breaking in pieces, and the predictions assure its completion, and if we refuse our co-operation, he will have our obedience or our breaking up. The specialty of the wrath of God against those who set themselves in opposition to this glorious principle of obedience to the Redeemer's kingdom and law of love of justice, without respect to persons, is something wonderful. No man prospers who undertakes the reconstruction of the old inquiry. God will not have a remnant of it left. The fulfillment of prophecy in perfection depends on this sign of the reality of the government of Christ as the judge of the world in righteousness. I do not mean that all shall be saints, but all shall have equal opportunity to become such, and especially it shall not be a saintship merely skin deep, but justice shall be administered for all and protection of the lowly without respect of persons. Here again events call us back to faith. Our affairs cannot much longer be managed by a selfish expediency, in the interest of caste or race, or oppressive aristocracy. The interposition of the Redeemer of the poor and needy in our affairs, above any other nation, show him coming so near to us in the fulfillment of prophecies, that if we don't regard him he will strike through our life for his purpose. He makes us know and feel how impossible it is for men to alter or hinder the progress of events one second from the mark and station determined in God's time-table.

Men struggle for years, for ages, to prevent junctures of which they dread the coming, and think they have succeeded, when the very next twenty-four hours shall unclose them from the springs of causes that lay hidden to the very last moment. We especially seem to be in God's hand for a mighty work of his will on earth that just begins to be developed. Other nations might afford to disregard him better than we, and continue to play the game of national atheism, but by the very framework of the government he has given, and the multitude of usurping devils cast out for the entrance of the Son of God in Glory, we are bound to give him speedy welcome and enthrone him, and to take his word and spirit for our guide, or the dispossessing of our chambers will be followed by the indwelling of seven other devils more oppressive than before. A white man's government, and the consecration of millions whom the Son of God has emancipated, to the misery of caste, and outcast degradation by color, would be the enthronement of satanic pride, cruelty and ambition in his stead. If it be attempted, he will shake again these western heavens and this earth, at whatever expense, till this iniquity be shaken from its foundations.

At this point some one in the audience pronounced, in a loud voice, the word "Amen," and the quiet was for a second disturbed.

Dr. Cheever, resuming, said: "We have reason to believe that a slaveholding despotism itself would not now be a greater abomination in the sight of God, than that of a white man's government in a nation professing to be Christian."

The learned preacher then continued at some length, speaking upon the religious aspect of the text, and viewing the significance of Jonah as a warning sign, but making no further allusion to national politics.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

LECTURE BY ANNA E. DICKINSON.

Miss Dickinson delivered her lecture, "Breakers Ahead," in Rochester, N. Y., on the 11th inst. The Rochester Evening Express, from which we copy the following outline report, says: "The lecture was radically right, and one of her best efforts."

The Republican party was born of a protest that the national conscience against injustice, and it cannot escape the destiny that its birth implies. For such a party to retreat, is to die; to stand still is to await disintegration; but by pressing steadily forward it will live. A party founded on true principles will triumph so long as it is faithful to them, and die when it deserves them: It is not enough for this party to say that it carried on a great war and saved the Republic. It cannot live by its past good deeds. It must show itself equal to present emergencies or it will die. The other day a Republican Convention met in the great State of Ohio, and resolved simply this—that the platform of the party and its guarantees for the future are to be found in the history of the country during the last seven years. But the party cannot maintain its predominance because it has been unsuccessful. There is work to be done, danger to meet, and difficulties to overcome. Is this great party aware of this? Upon the answer of this question depends not only its future, but that of the country. To-day the desire North and South is for peace and quiet. After four years of strife men are inclined to cease conflict and labor for harmony. It is just here that the will and honesty of the country will be most tried. While the main work was destruction, there was no lack of interest or energy. The people are always ready for the rough but speedy and plain work of clearing away false systems; but when it comes to rearing new, this requires patience and waiting. It is now that our time of hardest trial comes. It is in the breaking up of a system, as of a disease that its strength is most manifest. This devil of tyranny is going out from us has not left us without great gashes of wounds to be healed. What is the condition South of the line to-day? The disorganization of society has followed a long period of servitude and misrule. Ignorance, so long enforced by law, will remain at least to curse one generation. Idleness created by a theory makes labor dishonorable. Poverty springing from idleness, crime and misery springing from both. Such a state of affairs in a monarchy would puzzle the wisest statesmen to harmonize. But the fact of our free institutions simplifies all our difficulties. They only need that we shall be true to the principles we have adopted, and all our troubles will be removed. Liberty is ever working new miracles. We are always distrusting her, and she requires our distrust with benefits. The idea of our political theory—equal justice to all men—is the great healer.

It is one of the marvels of the age that the defeated rebels of the South still retain so much of their old prestige. Stripped of property, and in many cases citizenship, they are yet the aristocrats of their section. Robert Lee is President of the great Southern University, and even Jefferson Davis has not fallen so far into contempt that a Northern General will not regard it an honor to ride with him through the streets of New Orleans. These men, instead of being suppliants for mercy, are still in a condition not only to urge their right to franchises long since violated, but to demand the disfranchisement of the negro. These States should never be admitted to resume their old political

bound securely and made powerless. (Applause.) How is this to be done? There are those who would say, it should be by confiscation of property and general disfranchisement; but if that policy had ever been wise and best, the day for it had passed. The South must be harmonized by enfranchising and enlightening its loyal population, and the nation must be secured by binding these so closely to the great Republican party, that they cannot be separated, and so present an unbroken front for freedom. At the North, the Republican party, through lack of devotion to its principles, is failing in pieces. In California one man controlled the party to nomination so corrupt, that the people in self-respect refused to sanction it. In New York corruption became so flagrant, that decent men felt that any change would be for the better, and stayed at home or voted under protest. In Massachusetts, the great falling off in Republican majorities only proved that a good many thousand Democrats and a few thousand Republicans had become very dry from a fifteen year's

stintiness, and they were determined to abstain no longer. And so of other States. We want a strong, united and dominant party in the Southern States, on a platform of equal justice and liberty, and led by a leader who is known to be true—a party so strong that no winds that blow or storms that beat can destroy it. A larger portion of the Northern people are learning to believe what Mr. Seward told the Illinois delegation on the 4th of March, 1861: "I assure you that the battle has been fought and the victory for freedom has been won. Henceforth, forget that liberty has ever been in danger, and devote yourselves solely to saving the Republic." We forgot that "eternal vigilance" is no less than the price of liberty than it ever was.

While the North is learning this security, it is all the more necessary that the Southern vote should be permanently secured to make it real. Many think this has already been done; they say that the negroes are certain to vote for the party which emancipated and enfranchised them, and they point to elections already held for proof. I realize fully all this the party has done, that it has each year taken higher and higher ground, and in meeting the new issues as they have arisen, it has achieved its success. But it is forward and not backward that this party must look. It cannot expect to succeed forever on what it has already done. Courage and not cowardice must be its motto, if it would continue successful. It has today the golden opportunity of making the issue so clear that no artifice of rebels, no ignorance of negroes, shall ever swerve this race from its support. If it plants itself on the doctrine of equal justice to men everywhere—there is no mistaking that. The negroes are ignorant from long servitude, and the present generation must, to a great extent, remain in ignorance. It is said that prisoners immured for years in dark dungeons, are blinded and staggered by the light, and it would not be strange if the Southern negroes should be cajoled into support of their white neighbors. New issues will arise, and unless the Republican party makes a clear record, not only at the South, but at the North, its motives and character are liable to be misunderstood. De Toqueville says that a proposition to meet popular assent must be clearly and plainly stated, and that a false proposition plainly made is more likely to be received than a truth involved in obscurity. I grant that parties in adopting new ideas and policies, are justified in moving cautiously and with deliberation; but this is no new idea. It is only the logical result of the principles of justice on which the party is based that we ask it to accept. Not to do this is to confess the party a failure. Yet within the past hundred days we have heard Conservatism parading the Republican defeat last fall as the result of a reaction against the principles of justice. "The party cannot carry such a load," it says, and points to New York, California, and Ohio for proof. Conservatism asserts that cowardice alone can save the Republican party. Let it make a platform that means nothing, and nominate on it a candidate of doubtful character, and elect him to the White House. What then? Is it the Republican party organized solely for success? Is it its highest aim to elect men to office? It elected Andrew Johnson four years ago, and what good has he done it or the country? Does it want to repeat that experiment? When the Republican party cannot live by its own principles, it had better die. It has in all its history only been successful when it has steadily gone forward. Five years ago, in 1862, the elections went more heavily against the Republican party than now. The cry was raised that the people had repudiated the emancipation policy which had been proposed. Suppose the clear head and warm heart of the man at the head of the government had listened to this cry and gone backward and reversed the emancipation policy. We can see now in the light of five years that such a course would have been most disastrous, and could only have resulted in a triumph of the rebellion, or, at the best, in a half triumph of the government. Instead of heading the demand for a reverse of policy, after the political defeats of a few weeks before amid military gloom and disaster, on the 1st of January, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. From that day the tide of victory turned, and two years after the rebellion was destroyed. We established justice and God gave us victory. A few days ago Congress took a bold stand against the usurpations and misgovernments of Andrew Johnson and impeached him. What has been the result? All through the last few months we have had political defeats that have been claimed as popular reactions against too strong measures. What has followed the impeachment of Andrew Johnson? Have there been more reaction and new Republican defeats? The increased Republican majorities in New Hampshire thundered the popular approval in a way not to be mistaken. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Miss Dickinson spoke eloquently against the nomination of non-committal candidates on a meaningless platform advocated by all Conservative Republican journals and by some called Radical. The idea of such journals was to get behind Gen. Grant, and in the shadow of his popularity reach the Supreme Court of the United States in nomination for the Presidency, and proceed to show that, with the single exception of the slavery question, now a dead issue, he has always been a Democrat, acting with the party and advocating its principles. The suggestion is not without force.

It is better so. And since the decree was irrevocable and the dust of white and black must ever more commingle in that Southern grave, let me accept the omen and see to it that as white and black stood together in the front, fought together, suffered together, died together in rebel prison pen and hospital, and as they now lie buried together, so may no man ever dare to attempt to separate their destinies. In that glorious political future for which they died and which shall rise from their ashes, there shall be neither white nor black, but a common manhood for all. So shall we have again the verification of the scripture, "It is sown in corruption; it shall be raised in incorruption. It is sown in dishonor; it shall be raised in glory. It is sown in weakness; it shall be raised in power."

who rest in their graves. Such a nomination might secure temporary success, but it would destroy the party. Experience had shown that whenever the Republican party was true to itself it had succeeded. So long as Connecticut Republicans stood by their principles they were victorious in every election. A year and a half ago, Senator Creswell, and other Republicans of Maryland, dared not incur the odium of negro suffrage. At the next election they were beaten, and have been beaten ever since, exactly as they deserve to be for their infidelity to their principles. There is a legend that a man once watched a thousand years before the gates of Paradise to see its glories, and at the end of the thousand years he was overtaken with weariness and slept one hour, waking only to see the peccary gates just as they were closing against him. The Republican party has watched and labored for seven years, and now when it might make its supremacy perpetual, it undoes the work of years and misses the victory just within its grasp.

THE COLORED PUPILS IN THE HARTFORD FORD SCHOOLS.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, March 11.

CONSIDERABLE trouble has sprung up late in regard to the attendance of colored scholars at the regular district schools, instead of at the school on Ford Street. The colored people, many of them, object to sending their children to the latter school, both on account of distance and of the superior character of the instruction given at the district schools. They have, therefore, for some time past, been in the habit of sending their children to the public schools in their own districts, and they have received the same instruction as white children. In only one of the districts has any objection been made to this course by those in authority. In the second north district, however, Mr. George D. Jewett, Chairman of the School Committee, has lately instructed the teachers to advise the colored children to take their books and go home, and not to come to school any more. In case, however, they should persist in coming to the school, the teachers were instructed by Mr. Jewett not to teach them, but to allow them to sit in the school-room, without any instruction whatever. The Rev. M. L. Scudder, acting School Visitor, however, by the authority of the Board of School Visitors, instructed the teachers to teach the colored children, the same as others. In this conflict of authority the prospect is that the case will be tested legally by the colored people, by a suit against the School Committee.

NATIONALIZATION OF ALIEN AND COLOR LAWS.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 18th inst., Mr. Broome (Rep., Penn.) moved to reconsider the vote referring to the Judiciary Committee a bill introduced by him July 11, 1867, to guarantee to the several States of the Union a republican form of government. The bill is as follows:

"Whereas, the form of government of several of the States of the Union is not republican in its particular, that by the Constitution and laws of such States, the rights are made to depend upon parentage and race, and are restricted in certain families to the exclusion of others, equally loyal citizens of the United States; and

"Whereas, it is the constitutional duty of the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government;

Therefore it is enacted, &c., That all provisions and enactments of State Constitutions and laws, which make distinctions in political or civil rights among citizens of the United States, or deny such rights to any class of citizens on account of parentage, race, lineage, or color, are hereby declared to be void, and of no effect.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall practice any act of violence against any citizen of any State under the pretense that such citizen is disqualified under the Constitution and laws of such State on account of his parentage, race, lineage, or color, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both at the discretion of the court.

Mr. Broome addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. Woodward (Dem., Penn.) asked whether Pennsylvania has a Republican form of government?

Mr. Broome replied that in respect of hereditary disfranchisement Pennsylvania has not had a republican form of government since 1858.

Mr. Woodward asked whether his colleague was so ill-read in the law reports of his own State as not to know that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania had decided that, under the Constitution of 1790, the word "freeman" meant white freeman, and that the introduction of the word "white" into the Constitution of 1837 did not alter, in effect, the Constitution a particle.

Mr. Woodward replied that his colleague very well knew the history of the transaction, and that the case cited was a concocted case, and that the Judges made the decision in the hope of saving their places.

Mr. Woodward proclaimed that there is not in the Constitution, laws, or judicial judgments of Pennsylvania the shadow of a foundation for the sentiment of his colleague with respect to Negro Suffrage—the right of suffrage being, by the common consent of all American history, one of the reserved rights of the States.

Mr. Kelley (Rep., Penn.) reminded his colleague that the contemporaneous construction of the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1790, and all subsequent action under it, recognized the freeman's right to vote, irrespective of color, and that colored men had voted there.

Mr. Broome confirmed that assertion, and added that up to 1838, no person entertained any more doubt about the right of men of all races to vote in Pennsylvania, than the necessary other qualifications.

Mr. Woodward asked whether he had recently adopted the principle and who would proclaim it, could not adopt it without violating the Contract which they themselves had made, and without destroying the great government which they were then building.

I trust, therefore, that I shall be understood when I say that my doctrine now is that we have reached that period which our fathers did not reach, could not reach. I differ slightly with my respected colleague from Philadelphia (Mr. Kelley), on that ground. We have reached a period when we may speak of universal suffrage, not as soon, not as a gift, but as an inalienable right which no man dares take away and which no man can surrender.

His God has forbidden; the science of government has forbidden it; and henceforth let us understand that universal suffrage, operating in favor of every man who is to be governed by the votes cast,

Mr. Bissell proceeded, and closed his remarks in favor of the bill.

Mr. Spalding said—I wish to remark that only last October I was called upon, as a citizen of Ohio, to vote on the proposition to amend the Constitution of that State by inserting a right for the free blacks to vote equally with the whites. I not only voted cheerfully for that provision as amendatory of my State Constitution, but I used all my influence with the citizens in my section of the State to induce them to engrave that provision on our State Constitution. It was unsuccessful. We were in advance of the sentiment of our people, and they voted it down by 40,000 majority. Now, I would like to see the member of Congress from the State of Ohio who would come here and have the boldness to vote for the passage of this bill, which calls directly, in my judgment, across the Constitution of the United States, and really divides the action of the people of my State, who have refused to insert in their own Constitution of State government this general right of suffrage for the blacks as well as the whites. Sir, I believe the day may come when our Constitution, the great bulwark of our liberty, shall be so amended as that all free people may vote at the polls. God hasten the day when that right shall be extended. But so long as the Constitution remains as it is, I will suffer my right arm to drop from its socket sooner than vote for any such bill as that now before the House. In saying this, I am bold to affirm that I speak the sentiment of a large majority of my colleagues on this floor, irrespective of party. I should regard the passage of this bill at this hour as the death knell of our hopes as a political party in the Presidential canvass.

Mr. Kelley (Rep., Penn.) advocated the bill. He said that his colleague (Mr. Lawrence) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Spalding) had hastened to announce that the question of colored suffrage was not a party question. He admitted, but deplored the fact, because the *Republican party rests on the theory of the equality of men before the law*, and he took it for granted that those members of the party who disclaimed denied, as the leaders of the Democratic party did, the humanity and immorality of a mass of human beings. The majority of the human race were of that complexion and of that character of blood to which the Democratic party denies equality before the law. He was fain to admit that the Republican party had not risen to the height of standing calmly on its principles and carrying them into execution to the last result.

Mr. Woodward (Dem., Penn.) asked his colleague what clause of the Constitution confers upon the General government the right to interfere with slavery in the States.

Mr. Kelley.—That clause which gives Congress the power to regulate the time, place, and manner of holding elections.

Mr. Kerr (Dem., Ind.) addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He agreed that it was not a party question, but he expressed his belief that at the moment the majority in the House felt that it had the power to enact such a bill if it would do so. It was the fixed and cherished purpose of the majority to change the Federal Constitution of to-day and then, under the somewhat latitudinarian language of the proposed 14th article, such a bill as this would be introduced and passed. The title of the bill should be changed and made to read: "An act to corrupt the black and demoralize the mind of the American people, and to undermine their Constitutional government and civil liberty."

Mr. Broome withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote referring the bill to the Judiciary Committee, and the bill and amendments were therefore left with that Committee.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard FOR 1863.

PREMIUMS.

We offer our friends what we are sure will be esteemed very liberal and welcome compensation for their efforts to add to our subscription list, namely: to old subscribers who renew their subscriptions and send one new subscriber for the year (\$6); or to any who will send two new subscribers (\$6) we will send either of the following very desirable books:

Wendell Phillips' "Speeches, Lectures and Letters," 563 pages, with steel portrait—price \$3.50.
Lydia Maria Child's "Romance of the Republic," 443 pages—price \$2.50.
Caroline H. Dall's "College, Market and Court," 498 pages—price \$3.50.

THE SHORT CUT.

The next important test question in Congress, after impeachment has been disposed of, will be that of suffrage for the blacks in the Northern States. We say in the Northern States, as, for the time being, in the preliminary process of Reconstruction, color is ignored, as a qualification for voters in the South. The main cause of the persistent opposition of the dialysis whites of the South, is a strongly cherished hope that the conservatism of the North will come to their rescue, and by disfranchising the blacks, or greatly restricting suffrage among them, the political balance of power may yet be saved in rebel hands. The struggle is a fierce one, and the black men of the South encounter perils in going to the polls, which require of them, in many instances, as much, if not more real heroism, than distinguished their important services during the war. With Johnson deposed, and sent back disgraced to his native village, this state of affairs will be favorably modified. But, while at the North, the colored men who bravely went to the front in the time of the Nation's greatest peril, and earned the admiration of even their enemies, for their valiant, heroic, and timely service, are, as in this State, in Connecticut, Michigan, Ohio, and elsewhere—denied equal rights as citizens solely on account of color, opposition and discontent will not cease at the South. Nor can we reasonably expect that it should.

The war has rendered necessary many changes. One of the most important was the abolition of chattelism. But abolishing chattelism, has not achieved equal freedom for the victim race. Our controversy and God's controversy with the Nation, will not be at an end till that point is attained. The cry is for peace, but there can be no true peace while invidious distinctions, on account of race or color are tolerated. Nor can there be a genuine Republicanism.

We hold it therefore to be not only the right but the duty of Congress, in the name of the Republic, and in the interest of peace and the highest good of all classes of citizens, to assume the prerogative of regulating suffrage on all national questions in the Northern States, as well as at the South. We think it might go farther, and forbid the disfranchisement of any person, under any circumstances in any State, on account of color. If the Constitution does not now cover the whole ground, it should be made to do so. But of the jurisdiction of Congress over all the States, in all that pertains to national affairs, and of suffrage as related thereto, there is no reasonable doubt.

We hail with great satisfaction the bill introduced in the House of Representatives on the 18th inst. by the Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, designed to abolish all distinctions between the citizens of any State "on any account except for treason, felony or other infamous crime not below the degree of felony at common law." Striking out the superfluous word "male" we hope this bill, or one not less effective, may, at an early date, become a law.

Propositions are pending with much uncertainty in this State and in Michigan to abolish all distinctions which now exist on account of color. It is highly important that justice may be done to a proscribed class here, and our cause be strengthened in the South—that these prescriptive distinctions be made available to all who need them. If such

means, substantially settle the mooted question in the more conservative Northern States. It will also thereby indicate what must be the character of the Chicago platform, and gain thousands of votes next Autumn which are now unjustly proscribed, and which will gravitate to the scale of Radicalism.

LEARN FROM THE ENEMY.

THE delays and obstructions in the process of impeachment have been so great that, when that point shall have been carried, the Republican party will be in great danger of thinking itself really victorious, and so of leaving the decisive point in the campaign still to be won by the enemy. Let us not be deceived. The removal of Andrew Johnson is only a clearing of the field for the great contest—the question whether justice or injustice is to frame the organic law of the nation. If we are not utterly blind to the lesson which slavery and the rebellion have written in letters of fire over our heads, if we do not mean to yield to the lawyers of the Confederacy all that we have won from its soldiers, we must use ceaseless vigilance and effort until political equality is secured for the negro by the words, as well as the spirit of the Constitution.

Jeff. Davis, in a recent conversation, is reported to have said—

"The end will be the same, whichever party wins in the coming contest. The whites of the South will make the laws of the South. Those who are attempting to place the power in the hands of the negroes will discover in the course of two years that it is impracticable. They have not the necessary intelligence. Slavery will never be re-established, but some kind of supervision must be exercised over the blacks for years to come."

Slavery is gone. It "will never be re-established." So far as the maintenance of that villainy under the sanction of law was concerned, the leaders of the rebellion made a blunder, and are foiled. But men like them require stronger compulsion before being driven into honesty or industry. Slavery being irrecoverable, they will bend all their energies to the enforcement of *caste*. If the negroes can still be kept down—induced to acknowledge themselves an inferior race—obliged to labor for half the fair wages of labor, and to acquiesce in the permanence of this arrangement—their deepest wish of the ex-slaveholders may still be realized, and they may continue to hold the position of a ruling aristocracy, living on the labor of others, and stigmatizing that labor as a degradation.

In the practical work of enforcing this distinction of *caste*, the rebel leaders will have numerous and powerful allies. First, all the churches and all the clergy of the South will be actively and energetically with them. (Of course there will be exceptions enough to prove the rule. When I say all, I mean the whole organized power of each sect, and nineteen out of twenty of the ministers, the churches and the church-members, male and female.) While slavery lasted, these very people were the most strenuous to keep the Bible, and the power of reading it, out of the hands of their slaves. They gave them oral instruction out of the Bible, endlessly repeating to them as the great lesson of that book, "Servants, obey your masters." In what was called the worship of God, in their churches, the colored people, even those whose blood came, three-quarters, from their master's race, were set apart, like lepers, from the congregation. Churches in their church capacity, owned slaves, and the wages kept back from those slaves by fraud helped pay the minister's salary. Southern ministers defended this course of policy, declared it authorized by Scripture, and wrote books and preached sermons to justify it; and all the while, knowing these things, the great mass of the Northern clergy, of all the denominations existing in the South, kept up their ecclesiastical alliance with these men as brethren in "good standing" in their various churches.

Since these Southern ministers and church-members were such zealous upholders of slavery, and of the rebellion for the sake of slavery, of course their utmost exertions will be used to save what they can from the wreck of that institution.

Having always claimed that their slaveholding was a proof of their piety, a willing fulfilment of the prophecy that Canaan should be a servant, will they not of course try still to keep the blacks in a condition of servitude, even though full en-

slavement is no longer in their power? They can no longer buy and sell negroes; but they can combine to give them, as wages, no more than the cost of their food and clothing in slavery. They cannot prevent the establishment of free schools; but they can stigmatize these as "nigger" schools, and exert a strong influence to keep white children from joining them. They can keep up the *purity* of white worship by still confining the blacks to the negro pew which they have always occupied. And they can combine to exert a powerful influence against all exercise of the franchise and all appeal to the law for redress, by a majority of their victims, even apart from the terrors of Lynch law, and the open threats of brutal violence, which are found in many districts.

The continuance of this systematic separation of blacks from whites in all the relations of life, as it is the most direct and most powerful means of maintaining *caste*, will be most persistently followed by the rebels and their Northern allies, and should be most persistently opposed by Abolitionists.

Under the reconstruction the South must have free schools; there is no help for that; but the effort will be to divide them into black schools and white schools. The New England Freedmen's Commission firmly maintain the point that their schools shall be open to all, without distinction of color.

The "Young Men's Christian Association" (so called), on the other hand, have decided to encourage the separation of blacks from whites in their bodies, having voted in their annual Convention a year ago, "in regard to the formation of Colored Associations"—"That the delegates of all associations be especially requested to aid in the formation of colored associations throughout the South." Since these bodies, like their mother, the church, adhered to slavery as long as it was in power, it is not strange that they should now lend a helping hand to their white Southern "brethren" in this direction. Indeed, in the Convention in which this vote was taken, an Essay, read by a Northern member, frankly said—"A Christian Association should be a true aristocracy, striving for the predominance of the highest and best in character and aim." In the South, where they are about to labor for the establishment of *caste* associations, it is regarded as an axiom that the whites, as compared with the colored people are "highest and best;" and so Northern piety agrees with Southern rebellion in deciding that "some kind of supervision (other than the laws of the land) must be exercised over the blacks for years to come."

Under these circumstances, it is plain that we must not only continue to teach the principles of civil and religious freedom, the natural rights of man and the liberty with which Christ makes free, but that we must insist upon the full embodiment of these principles in the work of reconstruction, North and South. Let there be incessant demand, exposure, rebuke and exhortation, until the Constitution of the Union and of every State "on any account except for treason, felony or other infamous crime not below the degree of felony at common law." Striking out the superfluous word "male" we hope this bill, or one not less effective, may, at an early date, become a law.

Propositions are pending with much uncertainty in this State and in Michigan to abolish all distinctions which now exist on account of color. It is highly important that justice may be done to a proscribed class here, and our cause be strengthened in the South—that these prescriptive distinctions be made available to all who need them. If such

the doctrine of *caste*, and the schools where that doctrine is most grossly reduced to practice, all the more is the need that colored men and women should discriminate better respecting their own teachers, and return to the first principles of the doctrine of Christ, and the axioms of the Declaration of Independence. Woe to us if our reconstruction shall be craftily qualified, in the South, so as to preserve and protect any measure of the oppression which has well nigh proved our ruin! Woe to us if our Northern States which have retained the spirit and some of the provisions of slavery shall not now seize the opportunity to purge themselves from this guilt, and do their share towards a national reformation!

G. E. W.

IMPEACHMENT.

THE High Court of Impeachment met again on Monday the 23d inst., and heard the Presidents' answer to the charges against him. His answer, which occupied an hour and a half in the reading, admits, in the main, the facts charged, but denies a criminal intent.

An application made by the President's counsel for thirty day's additional time in which to prepare for his defense, was denied.

On Tuesday, the 24th, the Court sat again, when the Managers in behalf of the House of Representatives presented their replication as adopted by the House to the answer of the President. It denies the several averments of the President's answer to the impeachment charges; *resolves* that he is guilty of high misdemeanors, and declares the readiness of the House to prove the same.

Mr. Sumner proposed that the trial proceed immediately. This was overruled. After two hours' deliberation, on motion of Mr. Conkling, it was ordered, that the Senate will commence the trial of the President upon the articles of impeachment exhibited against him on Monday, the 30th of March, and proceed therein with all dispatch, under the rules of the Senate, sitting upon the trial of an impeachment.

We repeat that the usurping President is likely to be allowed to remain in possession of the office he has so long dishonored, during the progress of his trial. He should be promptly suspended, and his opportunity for additional intrigue and mischief be thus by so much cut short.

Of his ultimate conviction and removal from office, there seems, at this date, to be little doubt. Let there not be one day of unnecessary delay. The anarchy and disorder consequent upon impeachment proceedings, so often prophesied by the opponents of the measure, has not been realized. Rebels at the South are already less demonstrative in view of the prospect of its speedy consummation, and loyalists are encouraged. Johnson deserves to be a rebel defeat of more vital significance than the surrender of Lee to Grant.

The next immediately important victory to be achieved, is a national guarantee, by act of Congress, that upon all national questions, no one State hereafter be deprived of suffrage, in any State or Territory, on account of race or color.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Universal Peace Society to hold its Second Anniversary in this city at Dodworth's Hall, Friday, May 15th, 1863, commencing at 10 a.m., and continuing throughout the day and evening.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper lectured at Normal, Ill., Friday evening, 13th inst. Subject—"Our New Citizens."

Mrs. Kemble's readings in Philadelphia, given under the management of Mr. T. B. Pugh, have been very largely attended, and have awakened there, as in this city, unusual interest.

Mrs. Elizabeth Darragh has been appointed inspector of tobacco, snuff and cigars in the 4th Indiana district, as successor to her late husband. This is the first instance of the appointment of a woman in the Internal Revenue service outside the Bureau.

Rev. James Lynch, a colored preacher of Mississippi, challenges any one in the State to discuss the question of suffrage with him, before the voters of the State. He remarks: "My color alone should be no objection to an acceptance of this challenge, inasmuch as it will take no part in the task. I will only use my heart, my brains, and my tongue."

The Boston Commonwealth of the 21st inst. says:

"Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read the essay at the last meeting of the Radical Club, in this city, on Monday afternoon of this week, the subject being Doubt and Belief. The discourse was of a very positive, rather than speculative, character, and was followed by a brilliant conversation, in which Messrs. Emerson, Alcott, Wesson, Higginson and others, participated."

A New York correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth says:

"In looking over the *Milleducia* (published in 1827) I alighted on this paragraph:

"Single women, who were free-holders, voted in the State of New Jersey as late as the year 1800. In a newspaper of that date is a complimentary editorial to the female voters for having unanimously supported Mr. John Adams (the defeated candidate) for President of the United States, in opposition to Mr. Jefferson, who was denounced as wanting in religion."

The London *Overt Journal* lately recorded the following:

Lord Amberly is expected to arrive in England next week. He has made a long tour through the United States and British America. He has been accompanied by his wife. They leave the daughter of Mrs. Shimer, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments. She is one of the best politicians of the day, and a most diligent attendant of the debates. She goes to the House some three or four times a week, and often remains there for several hours. Her "at homes," on Tuesday, are a favorite resort for rising young Liberals. Hereafter the future Countess Russell will probably do for her party what Lady Palmerston and Lady Holland did before her.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says:

"Mrs. Frances Lord Bond is the name of a woman who aspires to represent the United States government at the Court of St. James. She has been trying to persuade the President to appoint her for months past, and notwithstanding she is recommended for the place by numerous members of Congress without distinction of party, she has failed to get the appointment. She has recently obtained from Vice-President Wade a letter strongly urging her claims for the coveted position. She is now working assiduously for the rejection of Gen. McClellan, and should she succeed, she supposes that the President will appoint her, for the reason that she is the only person that the Senate will confirm."

The English papers announce the death, at Nice, on the 19th of February, of Mrs. Cecilia Combe, daughter of Mrs. Siddons, aunt of Mrs. Fanny Kemble and widow of Mr. George Combe. Many Americans will have pleasant recollections of this accomplished lady, who accompanied her husband on his lecturing tour through the United States in the years 1838 and 1839. Mrs. Combe survived her husband nearly ten years. They were married in 1833, and during twenty-five years Mrs. Combe was his inseparable companion in all his journeys. After Mr. Combe's death his widow lived for the most part abroad, often suffering from ill-health. In accordance with her wishes, her body was brought to Edinburgh, and interred beside that of her husband in the Dean cemetery. Mrs. Combe was the last survivor of her own family.

Under these circumstances, it is plain that we must not only continue to teach the principles of civil and religious freedom, the natural rights of man and the liberty with which Christ makes free, but that we must insist upon the full embodiment of these principles in the work of reconstruction, North and South. Let there be incessant demand, exposure, rebuke and exhortation, until the Constitution of the Union and of every State "on any account except for treason, felony or other infamous crime not below the degree of felony at common law." Striking out the superfluous word "male" we hope this bill, or one not less effective, may, at an early date, become a law.

Propositions are pending with much uncertainty in this State and in Michigan to abolish all distinctions which now exist on account of color. It is highly important that justice may be done to a proscribed class here, and our cause be strengthened in the South—that these prescriptive distinctions be made available to all who need them. If such

as may be numbered by millions. This偏見 is indeed a stronghold, it is the American *Sebastopol*. There are not a few kind-hearted, well-meaning people that are fully convinced of the wickedness and cruelty of this偏見, and would gladly banish it at once and forever from their bosoms, but for Noah's drunken curse, which is a salve to their feelings, and awes them into submission.

"There is, indeed, great power in these time-honored, hoary-headed relics, which have been handed down to us under the authority of a *thus saith the Lord*. But I have come to the conclusion that if they are destitute of Justice, Love, and Mercy, the Lord has had nothing to do with them."

Cordially your friend,

L. MARIA CHILD.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1863.

So far, the trial's course has followed the plan which the Radical observers here have marked as desirable. Senators, however, seem to find considerable difficulty in making up their mind as to the delays which should be granted. It took two hours' consultation today for the Senate to determine when the trial should begin. This too, in face of the fact that the reply presented yesterday by the defense openly acknowledges all the facts on which the Articles are based, though denying the criminal inferences drawn by the House. But the impression generally prevailed this morning, that next Monday would be set for the trial to fairly begin. The expectation was realized. The defense first argued forty days, in which to prepare an answer. The Senate granted ten. Yesterday they asked thirty and got five. Mr. Johnson will probably begin to realize the truth of what he was told a few days since by a leading Republican,

Miscellaneous Department.

ALL IS WELL

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Her window opens to the bay,
On glistening light or misty gray,
And there, at dawn and set of day,
In prayer she kneels!
"Dear Lord!" she saith, "To many a home
From wind and wave the wanderers come;
I only see the tossing foam
Of stranger keels."

"Blown out and in by summer gales,
The stately ships, with crowded sails,
And sailors leaning o'er their rails,
Before me glide;

"They come, they go, but nevermore
Spite laden from the Indian shore,
I see his swift-winged Isidore
The waves divide.

"Oh Thou! with whom the night is day
And all the near and far away,
Look out on you gray waste and say
Where linger he.

"Alive, perchance, on some lone beach
Or thirsty isle beyond the reach
Of man, he hears the mocking speech
Of wind and sea.

"O dead and cruel deep, reveal
The secret which thy waves conceal,
And, ye wild sea-birds, hither wheel
And tell your tale.
Let winds that toss'd his raven hair—
A message from my lost one bear—
Some thought of me, a last fond prayer
Or dying wail!

"Come, with your dreariest truth shut out
Those fears that haunt me round about;
O God! I cannot bear this doubt.
That stifles breath.

The worst is better than the dread;
Give me but leave to mourn my dead
Asleep in trust and hope instead
Of life in death!"

I might have been the evening breeze
That whispered in the garden trees;
It might have been the sound of seas
That rose and fell;

But with her heart, if not her ear,
The old loved voice she seemed to hear;
"I wait to meet thee; be of cheer.
For all is well!"

JOHN BRIGHT AT HOME.

BY RICHARD J. HINTON.

THREE months ago, I stood in the counting-room of a famous society of co-operators—the Rochdale (England) Equitable Pioneers. My work being done in that neighborhood, on the following day I expected to sail from Glasgow for home.

"I am sorry that I should be obliged to leave England without seeing your famous townsmen," I remarked to William Cooper, the cashier of the association, whose courtesy in providing me with all needed information had been unremitting.

"You mean Mr. Bright, I suppose?" was the quick response. "He reached home this morning, and if you can remain over the next train, I'll go with you to his residence."

Finding, by reference to "Bradshaw," that I could return to Manchester in time to catch the night express to the North, I most gladly availed myself of the kindness. In a few minutes we were on our way up "Toad Lane," a corruption of "old" or, as the Lancashire dialect has it, "Ode Lane." The original shop wherein the "Pioneers" began their famous movement is situated in this thoroughfare, at the head of which stands the handsome pile built for a central store by the society, and to attend the opening of which was the occasion of my visit here. With the co-operative movement the name of Rochdale is most beneficially associated. It may not be out of place to state, while we are on the way to Mr. Bright's residence, which is on the outskirts though within the corporate limits of the town, that, in addition to the twenty-six stores, ten reading-rooms, and library belonging to the Rochdale co-operators, there are also one of the largest cotton mills in England, the finest flouring mill in Lancashire, besides the very handsome business block recently erected. The capital stock of these enterprises amounts to over a million and a half of dollars, while the annual sales and returns will reach to three-quarters of a million. All this is owned by mechanics and laborers. During our war the poor rates of this place were nearly \$700,000 less than any town of similar size in the manufacturing district. This was under the distress produced by the "cotton famine."

The streets of Rochdale present but little evidence of business activity. Few persons would suppose, unless informed of the fact, that nearly one-tenth of all the cotton grown in the world is here manufactured into cloth. These thoroughfares are narrow and steep, while the houses are generally low, old-fashioned, smoke-grimed, ugly, and black. The chief evidence of the work done is the tall chimney-stacks and brick buildings, whose presence indicates the manufacturing activity.

My companion, a very intelligent gentleman, spoke in terms of warm enthusiasm as of John Bright—denying, in an emphatic manner, the reports in circulation of his personal unpopularity. No gentleman, he said, was more popular either with his own work-peopple or the general body of his townsmen. Though the chief work of his life had been toward political reform, no good local work—social, educational, or moral—passed by without the assistance, both of purse and counsel, of the great orator.

The firm of "John Bright, Brothers" was established by the grandfather of the present partners. They were Quakers, as is Mr. Bright himself, though the plain address and formal speech has been discarded. The mills first used by them are still standing. They are small structures, compared to the godly five-story building which is now used by the firm. There are three brothers in the business—John, Jacob, Richard. Jacob Bright will probably represent Manchester in the Reformed Parliament. Passing through the factory yard I was introduced to Richard Bright, whom Mr. Cooper characterized as the spokesman of the family. He looked the character, though there was quaint gravity mingled in the heartiness with which I was greeted when my nationality was named. Richard Bright is a tall, stalwart, farmer-looking man, of middle-age, whose tastes were perhaps indicated by the presence at his heels of a couple of fine hunting dogs. It may not be out of place to mention here that a nephew of the great orator, who was in the United States when the war began, served for three years as a private soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment. The fact will help to endear the name of Bright to the American people.

Mr. Cooper referred to the change that had taken place in the style and manner of Mr. Bright's oratorical efforts. When a young man he forced forth his words like a torrent. Metaphor and illustration overloaded his sentences. There was an electrifying impetuosity in his manner which consumed like a flame. Now there is a deliberateness in his utterance which carries more thorough conviction, or arouses more strenuous opposition than the hot and fast words of his early oratorical efforts. His sentences, said my friend, seem now to be compacted with thought, simply but powerfully uttered, and delivered with a restrained gravity which give a weight and momentum more wonderful than any impetuosity could do.

Mr. Cooper's admiration of the orator's "pluck" and of the wonderful tenacity with which he faced down opposition reminded me of an incident told me in London by an active friend of our cause. Speaking of the Confederate agents' efforts to induce England to break the Southern blockade, under pretence of obtaining cotton wherever to set in motion her idle mills, my informant described a great meeting held at St. James's Hall in London, in support of the Federal cause. At which Mr. Bright made one of his greatest efforts. On the next night, Lindsay's motion to recognize the Southern Confederacy was brought forward in the House of Commons. When John Bright rose to speak, all the gallery felt that there would be a vigorous attempt to break him down. It had been long since such annoyances had met him there, for he had proved himself master of the house. He quivered, in his usual impressive manner—"the last Speaker—Last night in St. James's Hall"—the last word was drowned in a clamor of cries, coughs, and loud execrations calling scolding of the feet, and the various and indescribable ways by which this "assem-

bly of the finest gentlemen in Europe" express opposition or impatience. Scarcely had the fury spent itself than again Mr. Bright began: "Mr. Speaker—Last night in St. James's Hall!" The last word was lost, as before, in an increased clamor. As it subsided, Mr. Bright began once more. Again his voice was drowned by the outcry. Again and again he began, for a dozen times at least, until the opposition had spent itself in vain attempts to baffle him. He was as immovable as a granite rock against which the surf dashed itself in vain. During the whole of the scene Mr. Bright stood firm, neither raising his voice, nor showing in any other way recognition of the insolence. He then proceeded with his speech. At its triumphant close the Confederate cause was conceded to be dead, so far as English recognition was concerned.

But here we are at the entrance to the grounds surrounding Mr. Bright's residence. The house occupies the crown of a gentle rise, which gives it a wide view of town and country from its upper windows. There is nothing to distinguish it from the usual English homes of the well-to-do class. The grounds are large for a town residence, with the usual velvety, close-mown lawn, the fragrant and radiant flower-beds, and the dark masses of shrubbery. Walking up the broad, circular carriage road, glimpses are had of an ample kitchen-garden, fruit trees, and a conservatory. The entrance is by a handsome portico. The windows of the drawing-room are long, and open on the lawn. The "neat-handed Phillips" who answered our ring, recognizing Mr. Cooper, invited us to go round to the library. We did so, and passing by the windows of the dining-room, we caught sight of Mr. Bright perusing the morning paper.

The room into which we were shown was of moderate size, plainly but handsomely furnished with a dark oak suite. One side was occupied by a well-filled book-case, and the others were hung with fine engravings, mostly portraits, conspicuous among which was an artist's proof of Marshall's "Abraham Lincoln." Near the window was a substantial library-desk, and behind that a fine marble bust of the great orator himself. Mr. Bright entered in a few moments, greeted Mr. Cooper cordially, and welcomed myself after the proper introduction. Offering an apology for intruding upon him so early after his return from Scotland, Mr. Bright was pleased to say that my letters were a sufficient welcome.

John Bright looks a half-fifty years. In stature he is about the height of Henry Ward Beecher, though considerably stouter. He has a face of the finest English type, round and open, with gray side-whisker, and a healthy, ruddy, complexion. The mouth, chin and lower jaw, express great firmness and vigor. The nose is full, nostrils broad, while the space is broad between the clear, full, gray eyes, which appear capable of great expression. In repose they are mild and kindly. Both brow and head are broad, full and arched high in the coronal region. The whole figure is cast in a massive mould. He looks the orator and leader of men, even when silent; and there is in his presence a perceiving sense of power. His manner is pleasant, grave and cordial, yet not unmixed with a dash of *haut-ur* and brusqueness that one can readily trace to his business and public life.

The brusqueness is that of a busy man, while the *haut-ur* is the natural consequence of contests in which he is not only leader, but himself so vital an element.

The conversation was chiefly directed at first to Mr. Cooper, whom he congratulated upon the success attendant upon the recent co-operative operation. Referring to Hon. Thomas Hughes's address, Mr. Bright said,

"I cannot agree with all the criticism made by Mr. Hughes, nor do I agree fully with the claim he makes for the 'Industrial Partnership' idea."

The last allusion refers to the more recent phase of English co-operation, by which it is proposed that all profits over a fixed per cent. shall be divided in equal parts between labor and capital; thus, in enterprises where conjoint efforts bring profitable results, recognizing labor as properly entitled to share in such results. This is the gist of the claim made for labor, by trades unionists, and writers and thinkers, like Prof. Beeley, J. M. Ludlow, Frederic Harrison, Thomas Hughes, Vassarist Noble, and others of that school.

"Mr. Hughes," said Mr. Bright, "thinks that new profits will be made by the increased attention workers give under the stimulus of the proposed bonus. This seems to me to be chimera. How comes he gained, Cooper, in our factories, where the work is performed by machinery, and the men, in the main, only see to its operation? If saving is to be effected in such establishments, it can only be, it seems to me, by increased attention to markets, and the purchase and sale of raw material and manufactured goods. I believe that employers generally give wages equal to what is done, and there is no wrong in expecting that the hands shall do all they can in return. It is themselves, and not the masters, who do wrong if they fail in this. The 'new profit' Mr. Hughes speaks of will be evidence that labor has not done its whole duty. What is to be done in such cases as ours, for instance? If we lose £1,000 per month, as at present, are we able to pay bonus?"

Mr. Cooper suggested that under such circumstances the laborer would not expect "bonus;" but that, on the contrary, having realized the benefit of good times by the new system, they would be found quite ready to share with the capitalist the difficulties of a bad period. Besides, the industrial partnerships proposed to do as all well-regulated enterprises now did—prepare for bad trade by retaining some of the results of good seasons for that purpose.

Mr. Bright said he was glad to see all these enterprises tried. They educated the people, as the Pioneers' movement had done, in habits of thrift and forethought. This he regarded as their greatest benefit. His criticism was only meant for those who tried to make co-operation the cure for all evils here, thus diverting, to some extent, attention from the great work of political reform.

The conversation then turned on American affairs. The fact of my representing the *Tribune* at the co-operative conference, naturally suggested inquiry as to Mr. Greeley, and some allusion to his opinions. Of course Mr. Bright controverted the protectionist views of the veteran editor, and with a touch of irony, remarked that were he an American free-trader, he should be very glad to have Mr. Greeley defend the opposite side. The arguments he uses seem very absurd to me." Mr. Bright paid a very eulogistic compliment to Mr. Greeley's historical work—"The American Conflict"—characterizing it as the most comprehensive, impartial and satisfactory one on its topic that he had ever read.

During the next hour Mr. Bright questioned me closely and incisively upon American affairs, showing a remarkable degree of knowledge of them. This was true not only of the main propositions, but of the details involved in our policies. He was very much interested in the account I gave of the condition of the South, based as it was on recent and extended personal observation. In response to a remark of mine as to the eagerness with which the freed people sought education, Mr. Bright said he had been greatly interested in the accounts he had read of this spirit, and thought that the truest heroism our war had given opportunity to display was exhibited by the noble women, who in such numbers had left their homes and gone to teach the emancipated slaves. He agreed fully with the Republican plan of reconstruction, considering, he said, that Congress was compelled, by the conduct of Mr. Johnson, to adopt temporary military governments. He hoped that at the earliest possible period, all disfranchisement would be removed. "Mr. Johnson," said Mr. Bright, "it is evident, is nothing more than an old-school Southern politician, with unconquerable prejudices against New England, or the Yankees, as you would say, and an intense sectional pride. His hatred of the Puritan idea, or of New England thought, is much stronger than his love of the union. He is only a States-Right Democrat—that, and nothing more or less. There seems to me some danger of another outbreak, if your Northern elections should be adverse to the Republican party. Mr. Johnson's administration has encouraged the Rebel spirit, which may be still further inflamed if their Democratic friends succeed in those States where elections are pending. But you need not fear any serious trouble, and it is certain that no friend of America here believes there is reason to anticipate permanent disorder. Your enemies would be glad to see such results, but the success of your Republic has made Democracy respectable in Europe. Nothing succeeds, you know, like success."

Of course this was not said continuously, but is the substance of the conversation, as my own opinions, given in response to questions, are of no consequence in this relation.

Reference was made to impeachment. Mr. Bright inquired closely as to what the probabilities were of its being attempted. He seemed to doubt the wisdom of the effort, saying that impeachment was a relic of the past, laid away, he thought, in good England. In response to a remark of Gen. Sheridan, he said, as it seemed then, increased the probability of its being attempted, Mr. Bright said,

"As the fiery Sirius alters hue,
And tickles red the embers, shone
Their morn, washed with morning, as they came." It is difficult to persuade oneself that these ever-changing tints do not really belong to the stars. But there is now no doubt that the stars are caused by our atmosphere. Unequally warm, unequally dense, such as the houses of the English and French Consuls, and such, in a greater or less degree, the air transmits irregularly those colored rays which together produce the light of a star. Now one color prevails over the rest, and now another, so that the star appears to change color. But it is only low down toward the horizon that these changes take place to their full extent. In the tropics, where the air is more uniform, the stars are quite close to the horizon, so that they do not "scintillate" unless they are near the horizon, "a circumstance which gives the lustre of an age, contemporary admiration

and serene character to the celestial depths in those countries."—*Fraser's Magazine*.

IN THE TWILIGHT.

BY J. E. LOWELL.

Men say the sullen instrument
That sounds the master of bows,
With pangs of joy or woes,
Feels music's soul through every fibre sent,
Whispers the ravished strings
More than he knew or meant.

Old summers in its memory glow:
The secrets of the wind it sings,
It hears the April loosened springs,
And mixes with its mood
All it learned when it stood
In the murmuring pine wood

Long ago!

The magical moonlight then
Steeped every bow and cone;

The roar of the brook in the glen
Came dim from the distance blown;

The wind through its glooms sang low,
And it swayed to and fro,

Full of dreams, as it stood
In the wonderful wood

Long ago!

O my life, have we not had seasons
That only said live and rejoice?

That asked not for causes and reasons,
But made us all feeling and voice?

When we went with the winds in their blowing,
When nature and we were peers,

And our days seemed to share in the flowing
Of the inexhaustible years?

Have we not from the earth drawn juices
Too fine for earth's sordid uses?

Have I heard, have I seen
All I feel and know?

Doth my heart overween?
Or could it have been

Long ago?

Sometimes a breath doats by me,
An odor from Dreamland sent,

That makes the ghost seem nigh me

Of a splendor that came and went—

Of a life lived somewhere, I know not

In what diviner sphere—

Of memories that stay not and go not,

Like music heard once by an ear

That cannot forget or reclaim—it

A something so shy, it would shame it

To make it a show;

A something too vague, could I name it,

For others to know:

As if I had lived it or dreamt it,

As if I had acted or schemed it,

Long ago.

And yet, could I live it over,

This life that stirs in my brain—

Could I be both maiden and lover,

Moon and tide, bed and clover,

As I seem to have been, once again—

Could I but speak it and show it,

This pleasure more sharp than pain

That baffles me so—

The world should not lack a poet,

Such as it had in the ages glad,

Long ago.

WRITING MACHINE FOR THE BLIND.

A CONTRIBUTOR to *Chambers's Journal*, a lady who had a blind husband, gives the following account of a writing machine she contrived for him:

One day, turning over the pages of a magazine, I saw a short notice of Prossort, the historian, in which it was stated that he wrote his celebrated histories by means of a frame with wires intersected, using instead of a pen, a stylus. By its aid, he could write with great rapidity, as the use of ink was not required, and as he threw the sheets on the ground when written, his secretary had merely to gather them in the order of their numbers.

On this hint, I soon acted; and by the aid of a clever workman, constructed an inexpensive, but most handy little machine, which was our companion in all our wanderings, and by whose aid many a sheet was covered with manuscript.

As my earnest wish in this short notice is to benefit those who, like me, have the unpardonable sorrow of seeing a beloved companion bereft of sight, and doomed not only to darkness, but also to